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ABSTRACT

Data on the income, race, sex, and age of college students from 1970 to 1980 are presented, and policy implications of the trends are considered. The most significant finding is that the college-going rates for full-time students from the lowest incomes (under $5,000) increased measurably (9.5 percent in 1974 to 14.3 percent in 1980). The college-going rate of black students was equal to or greater than the rate of white students, at every income level except the highest ($25,000 and over). The overall college-going rate of black students of 24 percent in 1980 was only two-thirds the rate of white students of 36 percent, and was due to the substantially larger share of black families with lower incomes. Over the decade, the college-going rates of men declined while the rates for women increased. Finally, college-going rates differed substantially by age with the peak participation at ages 18 to 19. It is suggested that student financial aid may have been a significant factor in increasing educational opportunity of low income students. Appended materials include data on: total college enrollment by full- and part-time status, sex, and control of institution, patterns of enrollment by tuition level, and changes in college-going expectations. (SW)

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BASIC FACTS

ON

COLLEGE-GOING RATES

BY

INCOME, RACE, SEX, AND AGE

1970 to 1980

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Prepared for the

National Commission on Student Financial Assistance

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Executive Summary

College-Going Rates by Income

The most significant finding of this analysis is that the college-going rates for students from the lowest income families increased measurably over the 1970s. The college-going rate for students from families with incomes under $5,000--which represent the lowest 10 percent of the family incomes--increased from 9.5 percent in 1974 to 14.3 percent in 1980. The college-going rates of the income groups from $5,000 to $25,000 declined one to two percentage points and those with incomes of $25,000 and over held approximately even, as shown in Table 1. The incomes were measured in constant 1980 dollars to overcome the distortion in the income brackets resulting from inflation, and the students included in this analysis were dependent students enrolled full time.

Similar conclusions result from an analysis of the trends in the family incomes of college freshmen over the decade from 1970 to 1980, as shown in Table 2. First, dividing the students into four family income quartiles in 1980; second, determining the dollar income breaks in 1980; and third, calculating the distribution of students at the same constant dollar income in 1970; we find that only 20 percent of the students in 1970 had family incomes below the real income level that defined the lowest income quartile in 1980. The increase from 20 to 25 percent of students in the lower income group could result from increased college-going rates for these groups and possibly from an overall increase in the numbers of lower income families.

Table 2

COLLEGE-GOING RATES

BY INCOME LEVEL

Income in-Constant 1980 Dollars

1974 and 1980

Preliminary Estimates

	1974			1980		
	Families with one or more members 18-24			Families with one or more members 18-24		
	Total	Enrolled in College Full-Time	College-Going Rate	Total	Enrolled in College Full-Time	College-Going Rate
Total	10,007	3,446	34.4	11,392	3,905	34.3
Under $5,000	1,050	100	9.5	1,173	168	14.3
5,000-9,999	1,570	300	19.1	1,515	273	18.0
10,000-14,999	1,250	360	28.8	1,652	434	26.3
15,000-19,999	1,600	565	35.3	1,458	488	33.5
20,000-24,999	1,200	425	35.4	1,675	570	34.0
25,000 and over	3,337	1,696	50.8	3,907	1,970	50.4

Source: Financial Conditions Project calculations based on data from the Current Population Reports.

Table 2

Trend in the Parental Family Income Distribution of College Freshmen

First-time, Full-time Students

Income in Constant 1980 Dollars

1970 and 1980

1980 Income Quartile	1980 Dollar Income Break	Percent in Quartile		1970 Percent of Students Below Same Constant Dollar Income	
I. - 25.0%	$12,700	25.0	50.0	19.6	42.0
II. - 50.0	20,300	25.0		22.4	
III. - 75.0	32,000	25.0	50.0	29.7	58.0
IV. - 100.0%	Total	25.0		28.3	

Source: Derived from The American College Freshman: Freshman Norms. Cooperative Institutional Research Program, University of California at Los Angeles, 1970 and 1980.

These findings, with respect to trends in college-going rates by income level, are particularly relevant to the work of the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance because these trends are central to the analysis of the impact of student aid on educational opportunity. These findings are also useful in federal educational policy deliberations because they directly contradict conclusions in a policy paper being circulated broadly that states:

> This initial foray into the widely used and readily available CPS (Current Population Survey) data indicates no clearcut effect of student financial aid in causing enrollment either to increase more markedly for youth from lower income families relative to higher income families or to decline more markedly for youth from higher versus lower income families.
>
> W. Lee Hansen, "Economic Growth and Equal Opportunity: Conflicting or Complementary Goals in Higher Education?," page 33.

More detailed analysis of the same data that was used by Hansen yields the opposite conclusions. A wide disparity in college-going rates persists to the present time with students from the highest income families ($25,000 and over) now enrolling at rates three to four times the rate for the lowest income families (under $5,000). The disparity has been reduced somewhat since 1970 when the rate for the highest income group was five times the rate for the lowest income group.

These trends in college-going rates may well have been the result of the combined effects of inflation, which reduced the overall purchasing power of the family income and increased the costs of going to college for

all students, together with need-based financial assistance, which offset a greater share of the increased costs for lower income families.

Race

The college-going rate of black students is equal to or greater than the college-going rate of white students, at every income level except the highest ($25,000 and over), as shown in Table 3.

The overall college-going rate of black students of 24 percent in 1980 is only two-thirds the rate of white students, of 36 percent. This overall disparity results from the substantially larger share of black families with lower incomes.

For those students with family incomes of $25,000 and over, the college-going rate for blacks is 40 percent as compared with 50 percent for whites.

Sex

College-going rates for women in age groups 18 to 19 and 30 and over are currently higher than those for men, and lower than those for men in age groups 20 to 30, as shown in Table 9. Over the decade the college-going rates of men have declined while the rates for women have increased. Part of the difference in the trends is the statistical result of men leaving the military and entering the civilian population base, which is used in the standard calculation of college-going rates, as shown in Table 12.

Table 3

COLLEGE-GOING RATES

BY INCOME AND BY RACE

1980

(Numbers in Thousands of Families)

	Total	Under $5,000	$5,000-9,000	$10,000-14,999	$15,000-19,999	$20,000-24,999	$25,000 and Over	Not Reported
Number of Primary Families	59,332	4,871	9,227	10,168	8,352	8,406	14,209	4,098
Total								
One or More Members 18-24	11,392	1,098	1,412	1,535	1,360	1,562	3,629	797
One or More Members Attending College Full-Time	3,905	156	254	397	449	525	1,921	303
College-Going Rate	34.3	14.2	18.0	25.9	33.0	33.7	50.2	38.0
White								
Total	51,934	3,225	7,506	8,372	7,454	7,665	13,413	3,699
One or More Members 18-24	9,255	641	894	1,163	1,144	1,415	3,413	684
One or More Members Attending College Full-Time	3,362	77	153	288	366	474	1,723	281
College-Going Rate	36.3	14.2	17.1	24.8	32.0	33.5	50.5	41.1
Black								
Total	6,431	1,543	1,550	1,142	783	539	536	339
One or More Members 18-24	1,918	536	485	335	189	132	149	95
One or More Members Attending College Full-Time	455	76	93	95	68	46	6	71
College-Going Rate	23.7	14.2	19.2	28.4	36.0	34.8	40.9	18.9

Source: Preliminary estimates of full-time college-going rates calculated from unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Surveys.

Age

College-going rates differ substantially by age with the peak participation at ages 18 to 19, when 36 percent of the population group are enrolled full time as students. The rate increases to close to 50 percent if only the high school graduates are included in the population base used in calculating the college-going rates.

For those ages 20 to 21, the college-going rate is 30 percent; for those ages 22 to 24, it is 16 percent; for those ages 25 to 29, it is nine percent; and for those ages 30 to 34, it is six percent, as shown in Table 10.

Additional Facts

1. Less than half the students enrolled in college are "college age"--only 47 percent of the college students were 18 to 21-years old in 1980 (Table 7).

2. For students of all academic achievement and all socioeconomic levels, aspirations for more college education increased significantly from 1972 to 1980, but especially for students in the middle and upper levels of academic achievement with low socioeconomic status (Table 13).

3. Significantly greater high school dropout rates for minorities are a serious factor in reducing their over all college-going rates below those for whites. High school dropout rates have generally not declined over the decade of the 1970s except for minority women (Table 9).

4. Ninety percent of the increase in enrollment from 1970 to 1980 is accounted for by women (Table 7).

5. The percentage of students enrolled full time has dropped more or less steadily over the decade from 1970 to 1980 from 78 percent to 70 percent. There are small differences by race in the percent enrolled full time: in 1980 the percentage was 70 percent for whites, 72 percent for blacks, and 67 percent for students of Spanish origin (Table 18).

6. A larger percentage of the part-time students are lower income and a smaller percentage are middle income than of the full-time students. But there are an equal share (10 percent) of both part-time and full-time students at the highest income level of $35,000 and over (Table 20).

7. The distribution of students by family income differs substantially when the students are divided into four groups by the level of tuition they pay. Those attending low-tuition institutions (under $450) have much lower incomes than those attending high-tuition institutions (over $2,500). But the family income of the second lowest tuition institutions, which are predominantly the higher cost public institutions, are higher than the family incomes of the third level of tuition cost, which is the lower cost private institutions (Table 22)..

Policy Relevance of the Findings of Fact

1. Student financial aid may have been a significant factor in increasing educational opportunity for low income students. The findings depend significantly, however, on how "low income" is defined. (See special technical appendix on defining "low income.")

2. Issues arise respecting the availability of student aid to older, independent, part-time, and employed students.

3. Student financial aid may have been a factor contributing to the substantial increase in aspirations of students for higher levels of education, particularly of students with academic potential who face financial barriers to continued education.

4. Enrollment in college has increased for both those women who have student aid and those who do not.

5. In spite of the availability of student financial aid, the income distribution of students differs substantially from low to high tuition institutions.

6. The availability of college student financial aid does not appear to have affected persistence in high school. If student aid was intended to remove financial barriers to college, why was there not a greater impact on the college-going expectations of the high school students with the highest academic achievement but the lowest socioeconomic status,

where the percentage expecting to enroll in college rose only three points from 69 to 72 over the period from 1972 to 1980.

Clearly, when data become available, the actual enrollment of the students should be compared with their expectations for each of the groups to see if the percentage of those who did not carry out plans differed by socioeconomic status and academic achievement.

Table 81.—Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status, sex of student, and control of institution: United States, fall 1963 to fall 1981

Year	Total enrollment	Attendance status		Sex of student		Control of institution	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1963	4,765,867	(1/)	(1/)	2,955,217	1,810,650	3,065,848	1,700,019
1964	5,280,020	(1/)	(1/)	3,248,713	2,031,307	3,467,708	1,812,312
1965	5,920,864	(1/)	(1/)	3,630,020	2,290,844	3,969,596	1,951,268
1966	6,389,872	4,438,606	2/ 1,951,266	3,856,216	2,533,656	4,348,917	2,040,955
1967	6,911,748	4,793,128	2/ 2,118,620	4,132,800	2,778,948	4,816,028	2,095,720
1968	7,513,091	5,210,155	2,302,936	4,477,649	3,035,442	5,430,652	2,082,439
1969	8,004,660	5,498,883	2,505,777	4,746,201	3,258,459	5,896,868	2,107,792
1970	8,580,887	5,815,290	2,765,597	5,043,642	3,537,245	6,428,134	2,152,753
1971	8,948,644	6,077,232	2,871,412	5,207,004	3,741,640	6,804,309	2,144,335
1972	9,214,860	6,072,389	3,142,471	5,238,757	3,976,103	7,070,635	2,144,225
1973	9,602,123	6,189,493	3,412,630	5,371,052	4,231,071	7,419,516	2,182,607
1974	10,223,729	6,370,273	3,853,456	5,622,429	4,601,300	7,988,500	2,235,229
1975	11,184,859	6,841,334	4,343,525	6,148,997	5,035,862	8,834,508	2,350,351
1976	11,012,137	6,717,058	4,295,079	5,810,828	5,201,309	8,653,477	2,358,660
1977	11,285,787	6,792,925	4,492,862	5,789,016	5,496,771	8,846,993	2,438,794
1978	11,260,092	6,667,657	4,592,435	5,640,998	5,619,094	8,785,893	2,474,199
1979	11,569,899	6,794,039	4,775,860	5,682,877	5,887,022	9,036,822	2,533,077
1980	12,096,895	7,097,958	4,998,937	5,874,374	6,222,521	9,457,394	2,639,501
1981	12,371,672	7,181,250	5,190,422	5,975,056	6,396,616	9,647,032	2,724,640

1/ Data not available.
2/ Includes part-time resident students and all extension students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.

Table 39.—Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, fall 1976 to fall 1981

Type and control of institution	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Percent change, 1976 to 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All institutions	**11,012,137**	**11,285,787**	**11,260,092**	**11,569,899**	**12,096,895**	**12,371,672**	**12.3**
Universities	2,780,289	2,793,418	2,780,729	2,839,582	2,902,014	2,901,344	4.4
Other 4-year institutions	4,348,527	4,449,427	4,451,222	4,513,651	4,668,594	4,754,117	9.3
2-year institutions	3,883,321	4,042,942	4,028,141	4,216,666	4,526,287	4,716,211	21.4
Public institutions	8,653,477	8,846,993	8,785,893	9,036,822	9,457,394	9,647,032	11.5
Universities	2,079,929	2,070,032	2,062,295	2,099,525	2,154,283	2,152,474	3.5
Other 4-year institutions	2,821,762	2,875,192	2,849,908	2,880,487	2,974,329	3,013,850	6.8
2-year institutions	3,751,786	3,901,769	3,873,690	4,056,810	4,328,782	4,480,708	19.4
Private institutions	2,358,660	2,438,794	2,474,199	2,533,077	2,639,501	2,724,640	15.5
Universities	700,360	723,386	718,434	740,057	747,731	748,870[1]	6.9
Other 4-year institutions	1,526,765	1,574,235	1,601,314	1,633,164	1,694,265	1,740,267	14.0
2-year institutions	131,535	141,173	154,451	159,856	197,505	235,503	79.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.

BASIC FACTS

ON

COLLEGE-GOING RATES

BY

INCOME, RACE, SEX, AND AGE

1970 to 1980

Total Enrollment

College enrollment in 1982 is expected to increase to an estimated 12.5 million students, up about 130,000 over the previous year. Enrollment will have increased more than one third, or almost 3.3 million, from 9.2 million to 12.5 million since 1972. The 3.3 million increase in enrollment is a substantial one, but it is less than the 4.8 million increase in the previous 10 years from 1962 to 1972, when enrollments more than doubled from an estimated 4.4 million to 9.2 million students. Detailed enrollment trend data from the National Center for Education Statistics are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

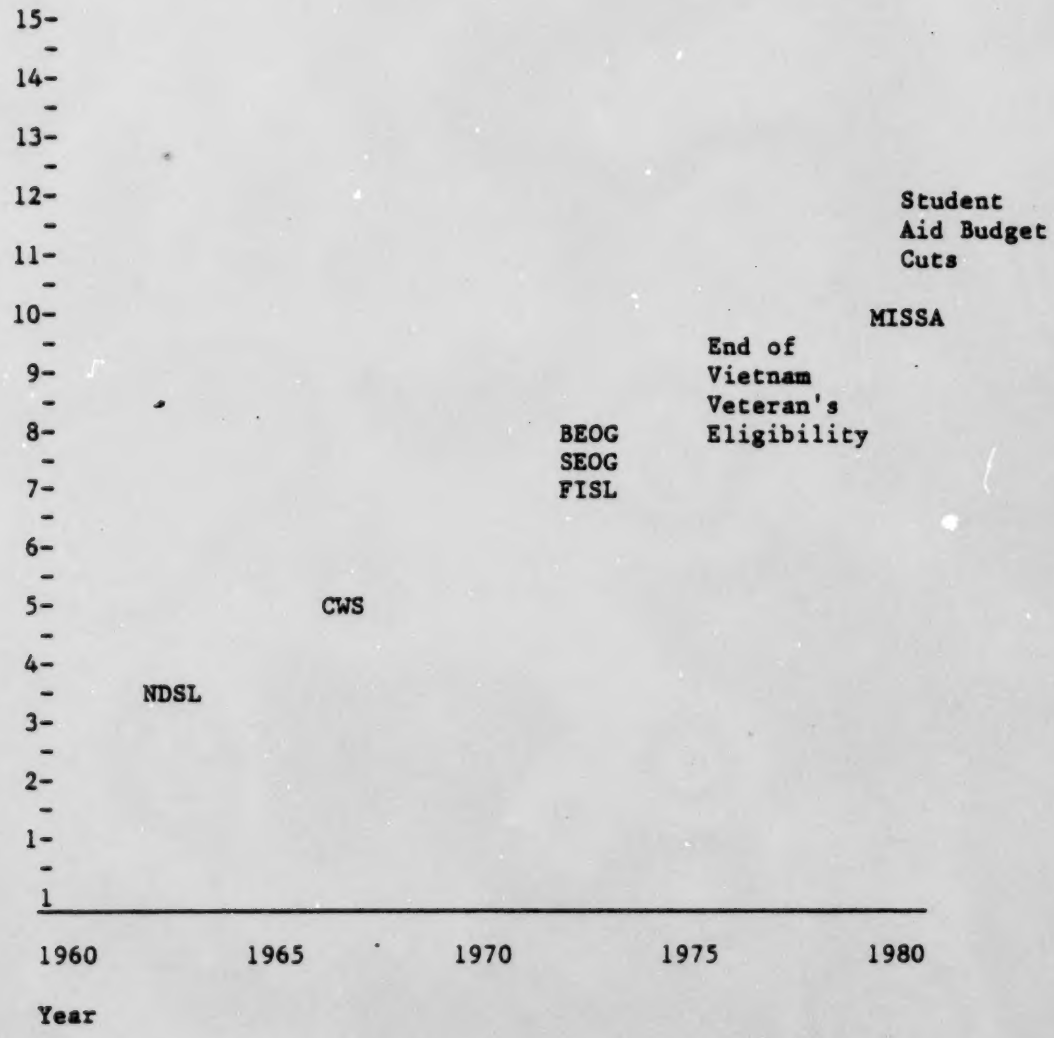
College enrollments are affected by the demographics that govern the age distribution of the population and, in addition, by the interaction of long-term trends, cyclical activity, and one-time events in the economic and political domains that influence decisions about going to college. Enrollment trends over the last two decades are depicted in Chart 1, which also shows the chronology of major new student aid programs and of economic recessions. The chart shows that in both 1972 and 1978 new student financial aid programs were enacted while the economy was still expanding and that enrollments grew during the subsequent recession, probably as a result of the combined effects of the

Chart 1

College Enrollment Trends

Showing the Chronology of Economic and Political Events

Affecting Enrollments



Source: Carol Frances.

Enrollment data: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.

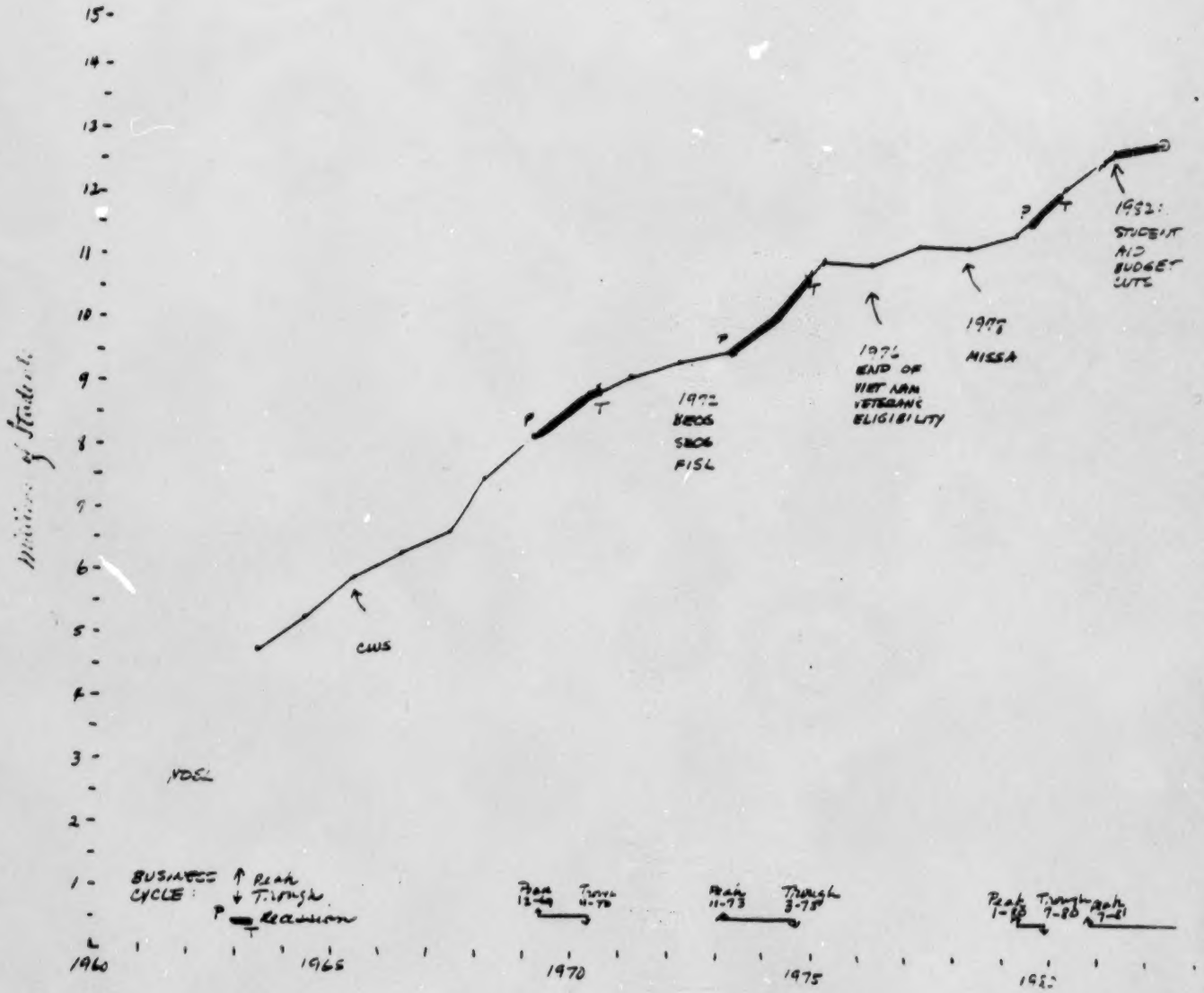
Business cycle data: National Bureau of Economic Research.

-Part I

5

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT TRENDS:

SHOWING THE CHRONOLOGY OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EVENTS AFFECTING ENROLLMENTS



Source: [illegible]

Enrollment data:
U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.

Economic data:
-National Bureau of Economic Research and U.S. [illegible]

positive result of greater availability of student aid dollars and the negative result of the lower opportunity cost of foregone earnings of students who enroll in college because they cannot find work.

The chart clearly shows that the trend in total enrollments has not yet declined, despite the discussion of enrollments over much of the previous decade commonly framed as if they had already begun to decline. The continued expansion of enrollments is taking place despite the fact that the number of people in the college-age group 18 to 21 peaked three years ago in 1979. In 1983, however, the number of people in this age group begins to drop substantially from year to year, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Year-to-Year Decrease in the College-Age Population

Ages 18 to 21

	Year	Total Ages 18 to 21	Annual Decrease
Peak:	1979	17,156	
	1980	17,117	- 39
	1981	17,018	- 99
	1982	16,874	-144
	1983	16,499	-375
	1984	15,988	-511
	1985	15,442	-546
	1986	14,873	-569
	1987	14,520	-353
	1988	14,470	- 50
	1989	14,600	+130
	1990	14,506	- 94
	1991	14,179	-327
	1992	13,685	-494
	1993	13,198	-487
	1994	12,971	-227
Overall decrease:			-4,185

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-25, Number 800:5-9, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Also see Appendix, Table A-1.

Table 7

Age Distribution of College Students

14-Years Old and Over by Sex

October 1972 and October 1980

Age Group	1972	1980	Difference	Percent Increase	Percent Distribution
Total					
Total, 14-years old and older	9,095	11,385	2,291	25.2%	100.0%
14 to 17	295	249	(46)	(7.2)	(2.0)
18 to 19	2,680	2,933	253	9.4	11.0
20 to 21	2,116	2,423	307	14.5	13.4
22 to 24	1,461	1,870	409	29.2	17.9
25 to 29	1,229	1,641	412	33.5	18.0
30 to 34	531	1,062	531	100.0	23.2
35 and older	783	1,207	424	54.2	18.5
Men					
Total, 14-years old and older	5,218	5,430	212	4.1%	9.1%
14 to 17	141	96	(45)	(31.9)	(2.0)
18 to 19	1,366	1,369	3	0.2	0.1
20 to 21	1,170	1.246	76	6.5	3.3
22 to 24	998	989	(9)	(0.9)	(0.4)
25 to 29	848	853	5	0.6	0.2
30 to 34	330	472	142	43.0	6.2
35 and older	365	405	40	11.0	1.7
Women					
Total, 14-years old and older	3,876	5,958	2,082	53.6%	90.8%
14 to 17	153	153	0.0	0.0	0.0
18 to 19	1,314	1,565	251	19.1	10.9
20 to 21	946	1,178	232	24.5	10.1
22 to 24	464	882	418	17.7	18.2
25 to 29	381	788	407	106.8	17.8
30 to 34	200	590	390	195.0	17.0
35 and older	418	802	384	91.9	16.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), p. 7.

College-Going Rates by Age and Sex

In 1980, less than half the students enrolled in college were "college age." Only 47 percent of all the students were 18 to 21-years old in 1980. And the percentage was almost the same for both the men (48 percent) and the women (46 percent). For the men, the percent of students who were college age was almost the same in 1980 as it was in 1972; but for the women, the percent who were college age dropped sharply from 58 to 46 percent as the enrollment of women over 21-years old increased dramatically over the period. The full age distribution of college students (14-years old and over by sex) is shown on Table 7 for October 1972 and October 1980.

The number of women enrolled in college increased by more than 50 percent over the period, while the number of men enrolled in college increased by only four percent. Consequently, women account for 91 percent of the close to 2.3 million increase in total enrollment from 1972 to 1980, and men account for only nine percent. Women in all age groups contribute to the increase in enrollment. The largest increase is for women ages 22 to 24, but there are almost as many in the age groups 25 to 29, 30 to 34, and 35 and over.

The education participation rate is the percentage of a population group enrolled in school. Table 8 shows the education participation rate in 1979 by age for the entire population (three years old and older) that is enrolled at all levels of school. It is clear from the table, particularly for the 18-year olds, that in calculating college-going rates, account should be taken of whether the population base used is the total

Table 6?

~~Table 1.9~~

Educational participation of civilian noninstitutional population 3 years old and over, by level of school and age group: October 1979

Age	Total population	Enrolled in school					
		Number	Percent	Preprimary school	Elementary school	Secondary [1] school	College
		Numbers in thousands					
Total, 3 years old and over	206,768	59,343	28.7	1,869	30,889	15,203	11,380
3 years old	3,025	746	24.6	746	---	---	---
4 years old	3,070	1,393	45.4	1,393	---	---	---
5 years old	3,024	2,799	92.5	2,525	273	---	---
6 years old	3,081	3,047	98.9	230	2,817	---	---
7 years old	3,247	3,219	99.1	---	3,219	---	---
8 years old	3,476	3,446	99.2	---	3,446	---	---
9 years old	3,536	3,514	99.4	---	3,514	---	---
10 years old	3,533	3,504	99.2	---	3,504	---	---
11 years old	3,476	3,451	99.3	---	3,451	---	---
12 years old	3,517	3,482	99.0	---	3,468	14	---
13 years old	3,563	3,529	99.1	---	3,223	306	---
14 years old	3,806	3,751	98.6	---	760	2,987	4
15 years old	4,033	3,939	97.7	---	144	3,787	8
16 years old	4,142	3,890	93.9	---	17	3,846	25
17 years old	4,015	3,389	84.5	---	3	3,111	276
18 years old	4,177	2,163	51.8	---	4	719	1,442
19 years old	4,037	1,530	37.8	---	2	126	1,402
20 years old	4,023	1,296	32.1	---	2	56	1,237
21 years old	4,077	1,151	28.3	---	---	35	1,117
22 years old	3,969	776	19.6	---	2	16	758
23 years old	3,934	616	15.8	---	2	22	592
24 years old	3,757	452	12.0	---	---	8	444
25 to 29 years old	18,012	1,728	9.5	---	9	40	1,680
30 to 34 years old	16,377	1,045	6.4	---	5	44	996
35 to 39 years old	13,442	593	4.4	---	NA	27	566
40 to 44 years old	11,401	344	3.0	---	NA	15	330
45 to 49 years old	11,067	241	2.2	---	NA	18	223
50 to 54 years old	11,626	156	1.3	---	NA	17	139
55 to 64 years old	20,803	118	.6	---	NA	7	111
65 years old and over	23,525	38	.2	---	NA	4	34

NA Not available.

[1] Includes elementary school for persons 34 years old and over.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, "School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1979," Series P-20, forthcoming and unpublished tabulations.

population or the group that has graduated from high school--excluding those who have dropped out and those who are still enrolled in high school.

Information on high school dropout rates is important in interpreting data on college-going rates. A special computation of high school dropout rates by race, sex, and age is shown in Table 9.

In 1980, more than one in seven of the nation's 18 and 19-year olds was a high school dropout. The figure is one out of every five blacks, and one out of every three people of Spanish origin, in this age group.

The dropout rates for those currently aged 18 and 19 are not substantially below the rates for high school classes for the previous decade, except for black women whose dropout rates declined from one in four to one in five, and women of Spanish origin whose dropout rate declined from one in two to one in three.

College-going rates by age (for those 14 to 34-years old), sex, and race or ethnic origin for October 1980 are shown in Table 10. These rates are calculated using the total population as the base. The college-going rates are highest for those ages 18 to 19 at 35.9 percent and decline to 29.9 percent for those ages 20 to 21, 15.8 percent for those ages 22 to 24, 8.9 percent for those ages 25 to 29, and 6.2 percent for those ages 30 to 34. The rates for women are higher than those for men at ages 14 to 19 and 30 to 34 and lower than those for men at ages 20 to 29. The overall rates are much higher for whites than for blacks or for those of

Table 9

Percentage of High School Dropouts*

By

Age, Sex, and Race/Origin

October 1980

Age Group	All Races			White			Black			Spanish Origin		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
16-17	8.8%	8.9%	8.8%	9.2%	9.3%	9.2%	6.9%	7.2%	6.6%	16.6%	18.1%	15.0%
18-19	15.7	16.9	14.7	14.9	16.1	13.9	21.2	22.7	19.8	39.0	43.1	34.6
20-21	15.9	17.8	14.3	14.5	15.6	13.4	24.8	31.3	19.6	41.6	41.4	41.9
22-24	15.2	16.4	14.0	13.9	15.4	12.6	24.0	24.9	23.3	40.6	42.9	38.6
25-29	13.9	13.8	14.0	12.7	12.7	12.7	22.6	22.1	22.9	40.9	40.1	41.7
30-34	14.6	14.0	15.2	13.4	13.1	13.6	23.6	21.9	24.8	45.4	43.9	47.0

* Not enrolled in school and not a high school graduate.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristi P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), pp. 8-9.

Table 10

College-Going Rates

By

Age, Sex, and Race/Origin

October 1980

Age Group	All Races			White			Black			Spanish Origin		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
14-15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16-17	3.0	2.3	3.8	3.1	2.3	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.8	1.7	0.6	2.8
18-19	35.9	34.3	37.6	37.3	36.2	38.4	26.2	19.6	31.9	22.9	22.1	23.8
20-21	29.9	31.7	28.2	30.8	32.9	28.3	21.8	21.7	21.9	16.6	18.9	14.4
22-24	15.9	17.3	14.4	16.0	17.7	14.4	12.5	12.4	12.6	10.5	8.9	12.1
25-29	8.9	9.5	8.3	8.9	9.3	8.4	9.3	9.9	7.1	5.6	6.2	5.1
30-34	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.1	5.5	6.8	6.2	6.6	5.9	4.7	5.6	3.9

Note: N/A = not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), pp. 777.

overall rates are much higher for whites than for blacks or for those of Spanish origin. While the college-going rates are equivalent for whites and blacks at the same income level, the higher percentage of lower-income black families results in lower overall college-going rates for blacks.

Table 11

College-Going Rates

By

Age and Sex

October: 1970, 1978, 1980

(All Races)

Age Group	1970			1978			1980		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	%	19.2%	11.6%	%	17.0%	14.5%	%	%	%
18-19		40.2	34.6		35.0	36.1	35.9	34.3	37.6
20-21		40.9	22.3		30.7	26.2	29.9	31.7	28.2
22-24		20.6	9.9		18.7	13.3	15.8	17.3	14.4
25-29		10.6	3.7		10.9	7.7	9.9	9.5	9.3
30-34		4.9	2.6		6.2	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.7
18- and 19-year old high school graduates		57.6	45.1		50.2	46.9			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 346 (October 1979) and Number 362 (May 1981), Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Over the decade of the 1970s, the college-going rates increased for women and decreased for men. These trends in college-going rates for men and women by age group are shown in detail in Table 11.

The college-going rates for men, however, are significantly affected by a statistical artifact. The college-going rates are conventionally calculated using the civilian, noninstitutional population as the base. The rates are thus affected by the numbers of men in the military. For instance, in 1969 when the college-going rates for men peaked, 11.2 percent of the 18 to 19-year olds, 27.8 percent of the 20 to 21-year olds, and 17.7 percent of the 22 to 24-year olds were in the armed forces. As the men left the military and became civilians, they expanded the civilian population base and, as an arithmetic consequence, decreased the college-going rates. Indeed, close to half the apparent decline in college-going rates for men from 1969 to 1979 is explained by this phenomenon. The reported drop of 10 points--from 36 to 26 percent over the decade--in the college-going rate for men using the civilian, noninstitutional population base is reduced to five points--from 29 to 24 percent--using the total population as a base. The details of the effects of the armed forces participation on the college-going rates are shown in Table 12.

Table 12

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, "School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1979," Series P-20, Number 360, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., p. 63.

Table A-3

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Table A-3. College Enrollment of Men and Women and Armed Forces Participation of Men 18 to 24 Years Old: October 1960 to October 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1960
MALE																
18 to 24 years, total	14,366	14,419	14,257	14,071	13,809	13,473	13,189	12,940	12,831	12,415	11,918	11,480	11,145	10,738	10,207	8,215
Armed Forces	998	1,034	1,039	1,059	1,094	1,150	1,233	1,345	1,591	1,912	2,237	2,224	2,179	1,931	1,316	1,284
Percent in Armed Forces	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	9.3	10.4	12.4	15.4	18.8	19.4	19.5	18.0	14.9	15.6
Civilian	13,370	13,385	13,218	13,012	12,715	12,323	11,956	11,595	11,240	10,503	9,682	9,256	8,966	8,806	8,891	6,931
Enrolled in college	3,508	3,621	3,712	3,673	3,683	3,414	3,338	3,515	3,667	3,396	3,438	3,180	2,996	2,914	2,723	1,648
Percent of total	24.1	25.1	26.0	26.1	26.7	25.3	25.3	27.2	28.6	27.4	28.9	27.7	26.8	27.1	26.7	20.1
Percent of civilian	25.9	27.1	28.1	28.2	29.0	27.7	27.9	30.3	32.6	32.3	35.5	34.4	33.3	33.1	31.3	23.8
18 and 19 years, total	4,289	4,262	4,252	4,270	4,204	4,108	4,034	3,953	3,863	3,771	3,648	3,561	3,538	3,631	3,368	2,584
Armed Forces	267	287	291	313	331	343	338	343	389	337	406	377	453	462	349	363
Percent in Armed Forces	6.2	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.9	11.2	10.6	12.8	12.7	10.4	14.0
Civilian	4,023	3,975	3,961	3,957	3,873	3,765	3,696	3,611	3,554	3,434	3,241	3,184	3,084	3,169	3,019	2,221
Enrolled in college	1,341	1,391	1,396	1,391	1,414	1,257	1,285	1,359	1,443	1,380	1,427	1,379	1,271	1,327	1,210	734
Percent of total	31.3	32.6	32.8	32.6	33.8	30.6	31.9	34.4	37.9	36.6	39.1	38.7	35.9	36.5	33.9	28.4
Percent of civilian	33.3	35.0	35.2	35.2	36.6	33.4	34.8	37.6	41.2	40.2	44.0	43.3	41.2	41.9	40.1	33.0
20 and 21 years, total	4,282	4,287	4,238	4,148	4,078	3,995	3,903	3,809	3,696	3,617	3,596	3,488	3,426	2,932	2,811	2,344
Armed Forces	384	376	376	376	381	410	477	594	643	845	1,000	1,117	1,013	785	557	634
Percent in Armed Forces	8.5	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	10.3	12.2	15.2	17.4	23.4	27.8	30.3	29.6	26.8	19.8	18.5
Civilian	3,918	3,911	3,862	3,772	3,696	3,585	3,427	3,306	3,053	2,772	2,596	2,371	2,413	2,147	2,254	1,910
Enrolled in college	1,192	1,202	1,280	1,209	1,257	1,212	1,153	1,189	1,153	1,132	1,160	1,120	1,026	857	812	385
Percent of total	27.8	28.0	30.2	29.1	30.8	30.3	29.5	31.2	31.2	31.3	32.3	30.4	29.9	29.2	28.9	21.5
Percent of civilian	30.4	30.7	33.1	32.1	34.0	33.9	33.6	36.0	37.8	40.9	44.7	43.6	42.3	39.9	36.0	26.3
22 to 24 years, total	3,996	3,870	3,767	3,653	3,527	3,373	3,251	3,177	3,271	3,027	4,672	4,230	4,201	4,174	4,027	3,287
Armed Forces	367	371	372	370	382	398	419	498	638	729	829	729	713	684	609	487
Percent in Armed Forces	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.9	7.4	8.0	9.6	12.1	14.3	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.1	14.8
Civilian	3,629	3,499	3,395	3,283	3,145	4,973	4,833	4,678	4,633	4,298	3,844	3,501	3,488	3,490	3,418	2,800
Enrolled in college	975	1,028	1,036	1,073	1,012	945	900	967	1,049	884	851	681	699	730	701	411
Percent of total	16.3	17.3	18.0	19.0	18.3	17.4	17.1	18.7	19.9	17.6	18.2	16.1	16.6	17.3	17.4	12.5
Percent of civilian	17.3	18.7	19.2	20.3	19.7	19.0	18.6	20.7	23.6	20.6	22.1	19.5	20.0	20.9	20.5	14.7
FEMALE, CIVILIAN																
18 to 24 years, total	14,403	14,262	14,113	13,907	13,663	13,355	13,126	12,867	12,576	12,167	11,713	11,311	11,011	10,622	10,094	8,132
Enrolled in college	3,482	3,373	3,431	3,308	3,243	2,905	2,696	2,724	2,610	2,474	2,448	2,205	2,117	1,923	1,740	950
Percent	24.2	23.7	24.3	23.2	23.7	21.8	20.5	21.2	20.8	20.3	20.9	19.5	19.2	18.1	17.4	11.7
18 and 19 years, total	4,191	4,178	4,190	4,191	4,133	4,040	3,929	3,832	3,728	3,609	3,504	3,454	3,430	3,337	3,289	2,512
Enrolled in college	1,503	1,507	1,517	1,546	1,517	1,335	1,224	1,314	1,281	1,248	1,204	1,144	1,088	1,085	997	565
Percent	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.9	36.7	33.0	31.1	34.3	34.4	34.6	34.4	33.1	31.5	32.7	30.3	22.5
20 and 21 years, total	4,184	4,181	4,128	4,039	3,976	3,903	3,754	3,703	3,522	3,447	3,470	3,355	3,311	2,875	2,738	2,292
Enrolled in college	1,161	1,096	1,151	1,189	1,058	984	944	944	908	774	833	733	749	573	522	287
Percent	27.7	26.2	27.9	29.4	26.6	25.3	25.1	25.6	25.7	22.3	24.0	20.6	22.6	19.9	18.9	12.5
22 to 24 years, tot ...	6,028	5,903	5,795	5,677	5,554	5,412	5,443	5,332	5,326	5,091	4,739	4,302	4,250	4,210	4,047	3,328
Enrolled in college	818	770	763	773	668	584	528	464	423	432	411	328	280	265	241	98
Percent	13.6	13.0	13.2	13.6	12.0	10.8	9.7	8.7	7.9	8.9	8.7	7.6	6.6	6.3	6.0	2.9

Note: Persons in college are civilians only. Figures for the civilian population and persons enrolled in college may differ from previous reports because revised civilian and Armed Forces figures were used for 1965 to 1975.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 346, "School Enrollment -- [illegible]" and earlier reports in this series; and unpublished data. For definitions and explanations, see appendix C, p. 63.

College-Going Expectations

Students who carry out their expectations and actually enroll in college show up in the college-going statistics. To improve the understanding of trends in those rates, it is useful to analyze information available on the prior college-going expectations of high school students. Data on college-going expectations are available for students from the high school classes of 1972 and 1980 from the National Center for Education Statistics. The data can be cross-classified to show students' college-going expectations by their socioeconomic status and their level of academic achievement.

The data can be used to frame initial questions about the possible impact of student aid or of increased awareness of the availability of student aid first, on college-going expectations and second, on actual enrollment.

The percentages of high school students who expect to go to college are shown on Table 13. Both socioeconomic status and level of academic achievement substantially affect the college-going expectations. The percentage of students who expect to enroll in college in the high socioeconomic group was 95 percent in 1972, but it was only 29 percent for the low status/low achievement group, a gap of 66 percentage points. The gap was only slightly greater, 68 points (96 high/28 low) in 1980 as the expectations of the extreme groups remained about the same over the period. There was more than a 40 percentage point difference in college-going expectations from high to low academic achievement across the same socioeconomic status, and there was an equivalent gap from high

to low socioeconomic status across the middle level of academic achievement.

While the range of college-going expectations across the extremes from high status and achievement to low remained approximately the same, from 1972 to 1980 there were significant shifts in expectations over that period among two particular groups: the percent of those with a middle level of academic achievement and a low socioeconomic status expecting to go to college increased from 39 percent to 47 percent; of those students with a lower level of academic achievement and high socioeconomic status, the percent expecting to go to college increased from 52 percent to 61 percent.

Table 13

Changes in College-Going Expectations

From 1972 to 1980

By Socioeconomic Status and Academic Achievement

	Low Socioeconomic Status			
	Do Not Expect To Go to College		Expect to Go to College	
Academic Achievement	1972	1980	1972	1980
Lower	71%	72%	29%	28%
Middle	61	53	39	47
Upper	31	28	69	72

	High Socioeconomic Status			
	Do Not Expect To Go to College		Expect to Go to College	
Academic Achievement	1972	1980	1972	1980
Lower	48%	39%	52%	61%
Middle	20	18	80	82
Upper	5	4	95	96

Source: Unpublished table from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Division of Multilevel Education Statistics, Longitudinal Studies Branch, as reported in Policy Brief, by Paul Knepper and Pat Smith, American Council on Education, May 1982.

Table 14

Percent Increase in College Enrollment

from

1970 to 1979

Ages 14 to 34

	Public	Private	Total
Two Year	43.2%	30.8%	42.3%
Four Year	28.5	27.8	28.3
Graduate	46.6	52.1	48.3
Total	35.1%	33.0%	34.6%

Note: Does not include 1.2 million students ages 35 and over, for which sector and level of enrollment data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), p. 7.

Table 15

Composition of the Enrollment Increase

1970 to 1980

By Sex, Enrollment Status, and Type of Institution

	Percent of Increase		Number Increase
Women/Full Time/Four Year	23.6%		652,000
Women/Part Time/Two Year	17.1		474,000
Women/Full Time/Two Year	11.1		307,000
Women/Part Time/Four Year	10.7		298,000
		62.5%	
Women/Full Time/Graduate	7.6		209,000
Women/Part Time/Graduate	7.3		202,000
		14.9%	
Women		77.4%	
Men/Part Time/Two Year	6.5%		181,000
Men/Part Time/Four Year	5.7		157,000
Men/Full Time/Four Year	4.8		134,000
Men/Part Time/Graduate	2.6		72,000
Men/Full Time/Graduate	2.5		68,000
Men/Full Time/Two Year	0.5		13,000
Men		22.6%	
Total		100.0%	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), p. 7.

Table 16

Distribution of College Enrollment

by

Sector and Level

1970 and 1979

Ages 14 to 34

	Public	Private	Total
1970			
Two Year	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%
Four Year	73.2	26.8	100.0
Graduate	69.2	30.8	100.0
Total	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
1979			
Two Year	94.3%	5.7%	100.0%
Four Year	73.7	26.3	100.0
Graduate	66.8	33.2	100.0
Total	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

Note: Does not include 1.2 million students ages 35 and over for which sector and level of enrollment data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), p. 7.

Table 17

Distribution of Increase

In College Enrollment

By Sector and Level

1970 to 1979

Ages 14 to 34

	Public	Private	Total
Two Year	26.3%	1.6%	27.9%
Four Year	37.3	13.3	50.6
Graduate	14.3	7.2	21.5
Total	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), p. 7.

Table 18

Percentage of College Students

Enrolled Full-time

October 1980

Year	All Races	White	Black	Spanish Origin
1965	77.8%	77.3%	79.6%	N/A
1970	77.7	77.2	81.8	N/A
1971	76.7	76.4	78.5	N/A
1972	76.0	76.1	72.3	73.6%
1973	74.4	73.8	78.3	69.3
1974	71.9	71.6	72.4	69.8
1975	73.3	72.6	78.3	69.8
1976	72.1	71.4	76.9	69.6
1977	70.4	70.0	72.8	69.7
1978	70.9	70.2	73.8	61.3
1979	70.3	69.6	74.6	71.4
1980	70.2	70.0	71.8	66.6

Note: N/A = not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), p. 4.

Table 19

Trends in

Persistence in College

Index: Entering first-year class = 100.0

October	Entering Class First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year or Higher
1970	100.0%	85.2%	65.7%	55.6%	67.4%
1971	100.0	80.4	60.4	55.7	65.0
1972	100.0	77.9	61.3	58.4	72.4
1973	100.0	87.6	65.4	59.4	79.3
1974	100.0	92.9	68.4	55.8	65.7
1975	100.0	87.8	58.2	50.1	58.6
1976	100.0	89.8	63.0	55.4	64.3
1977	100.0	77.9	56.3	47.8	----
1978	100.0	82.8	62.0	----	----
1979	100.0	83.6	----	----	----
1980	100.0	----	----	----	----

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Number 362, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (May 1981), p. 5, table 3.

Family Income Distribution of Full-time and Part-time Students

The family income distribution of part-time students is quite different from that of full-time students. The data confirm the general impression that the part-time students have much lower family incomes. The income break for the lowest income quartile of part-time students is $3,800 in 1978-79, just 62 percent of the $6,100 income break for the lowest income quartile of the full-time students.

In the income groups $12,000 and under, there is a much larger percentage of the part-time students than of the full-time students, and from $12,000 to $35,000 except for $18,000 to $21,000, there is a much smaller percentage. Interestingly, there is as great a percentage of the part-time students with family incomes over $35,000 as there is of full-time students—just over 10 percent.

Table 20

Family Income of College Students

Percentage Distribution

Family Income	Full-time Students	Part-time Students
Under $12,000	37.4%	51.1%
$12,000 to 34,999	52.4	38.6
$35,000 and over	10.2	10.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 21

Comparison of Family Income Distributions for

Full-time and Part-time Students

1978-79

Percent Distribution

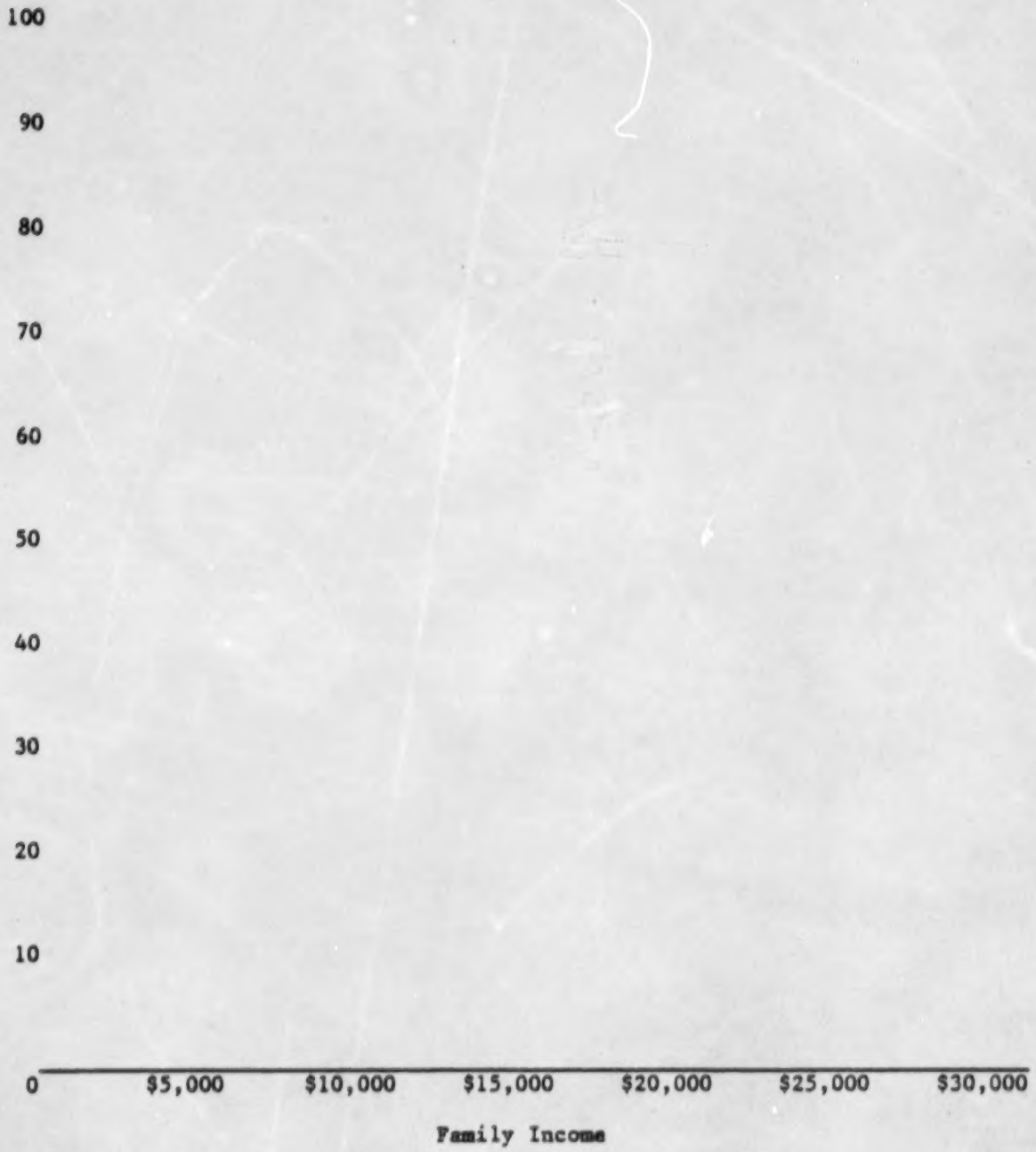
Income Level		Full Time		Part Time		Total
		Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	
$ 0	$ 750	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	1.2%
1 - 1,499	2,250	4.0	6.4	8.3	10.8	2.4
1,500 - 2,999	4,500	5.1	11.5	5.9	16.6	3.5
3,000 - 5,999	7,500	9.0	20.5	11.9	29.5	6.9
6,000 - 8,999	10,500	8.2	28.7	13.4	41.9	6.6
9,000 - 11,999	13,500	8.7	37.4	9.3	51.2	6.9
12,000 - 14,999	17,500	9.0	46.4	7.3	58.5	8.7
15,000 - 17,999	16,500	7.9	54.3	8.0	66.5	9.9
18,000 - 20,999	19,500	8.2	62.5	11.4	77.9	10.3
21,000 - 24,999	22,500	11.5	74.1	7.9	91.9	11.9
25,000 - 29,999	27,500	9.3	83.4	5.3	97.1	10.2
30,000 - 34,999	32,500	6.4	89.0	2.7	99.3	7.7
35,000 or more	50,000	10.2	100.0	10.3	100.0	14.7
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0

Quartiles			Percent of Full time
I	25%	$ 6,100	$ 3,900	62%
II	50	14,800	10,100	69
III	75	22,800	18,700	82

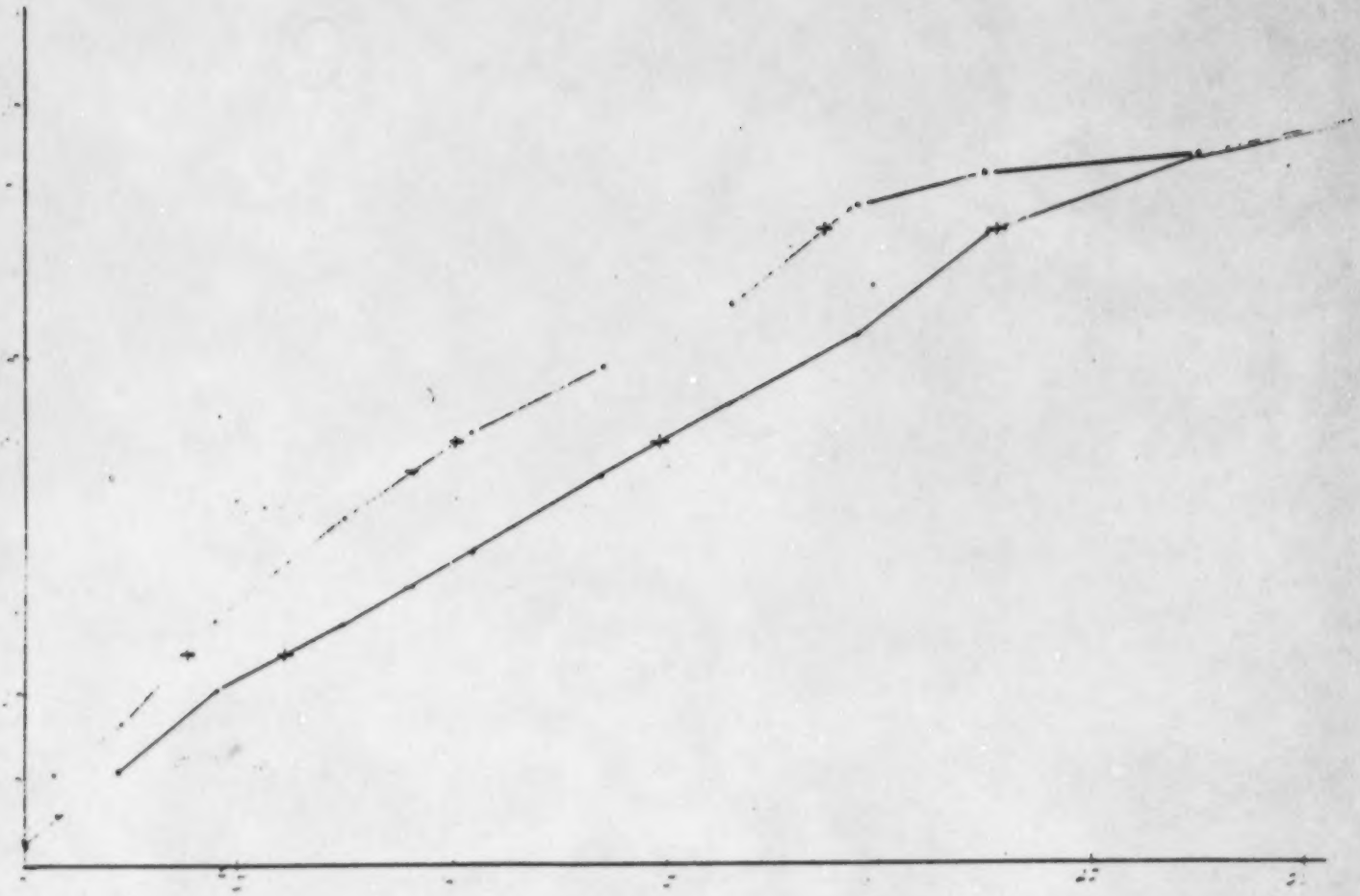
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Program Planning and Budget Evaluation. Student-reported data resulting from a study conducted by Applied Management Sciences for Academic Year 1978-79.

Chart 2

Family Income Distributions



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Program Planning and Budget Evaluation. Student-reported data resulting from a study conducted by Applied Management Sciences for Academic Year 1978-79.



Source ANS

Comparisons of Family Income Distributions for Students by the Level of College Tuition Paid

Family income distributions differ substantially across the institutions grouped by the level of tuition they charge. Using tuition data for the academic year 1978-79, over 3,000 institutions were listed in order from the lowest tuition charged to the highest. The institutions were divided into four quartiles with the following tuition breaks:

Quartile	
I	$0 - 450
II	$451 - 1,055
III	$1,056 - 2,499
IV	$2,500 or more.

By and large, institutions in the first and second quartiles are public and those in the third and fourth quartiles are private. The family income distributions of students attending full time were derived from survey data collected and processed on contract by Applied Management Sciences for the U.S. Department of Education.

The percentage distributions were cumulated from the lowest income to the highest and plotted on Chart 3. The wide spread in the lines on the chart indicate a wide difference in the income distributions of the four groups of institutions.

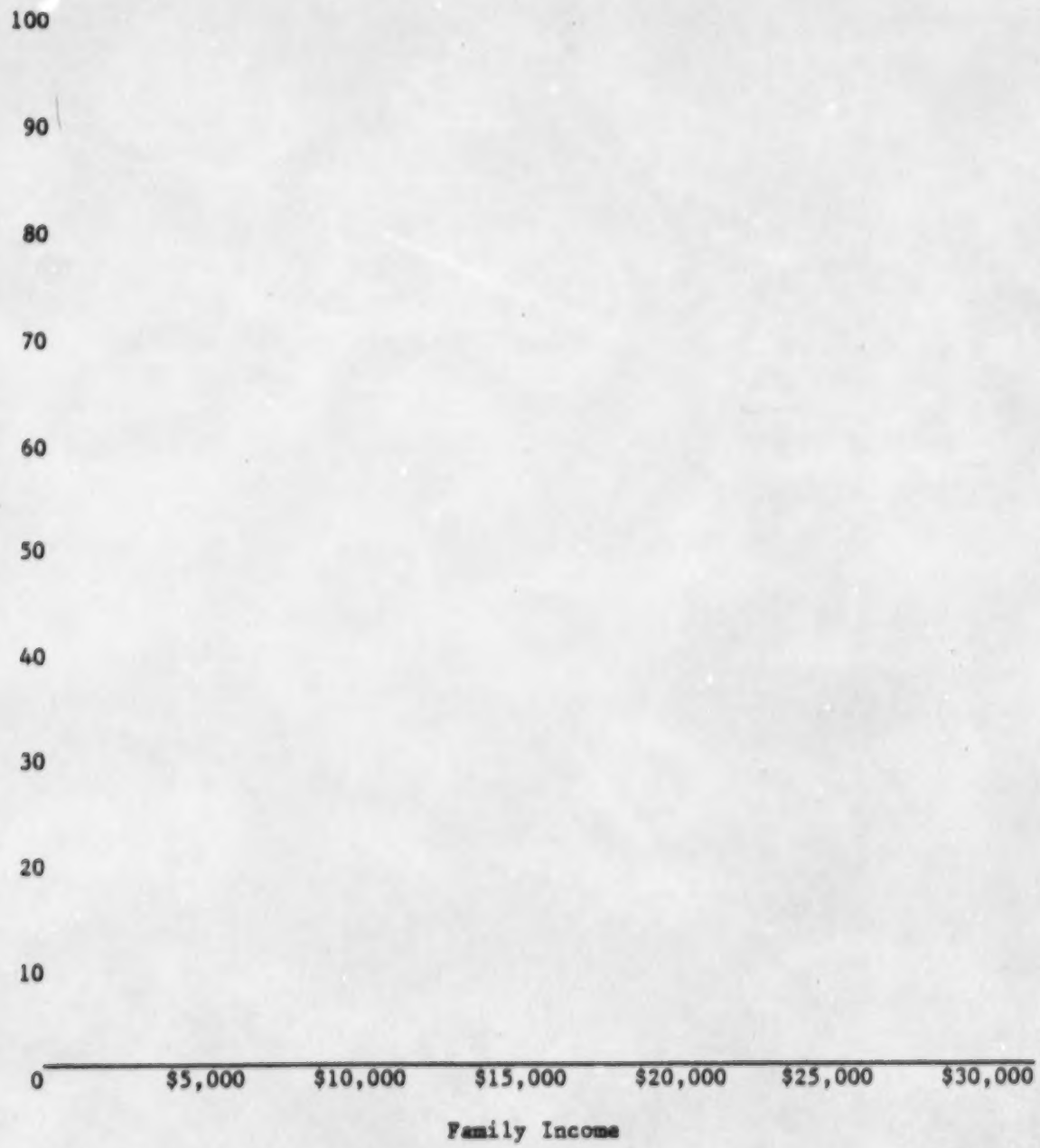
As would be expected, family incomes are lower in the lowest tuition quartile and family incomes are highest in the highest tuition quartile.

But, interestingly, family incomes are higher in the second tuition quartile ($451 - $1,055), the higher cost public institutions, than they are in the third tuition quartile ($1,056 - 2,499), which is the lower cost private institutions.

Chart 3

Comparison of Family Income Distributions for

Students by Level of College Tuition Paid



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Program Planning and Budget Evaluation. Student-reported data resulting from a study conducted by Applied Management Sciences for Academic Year 1978-79.

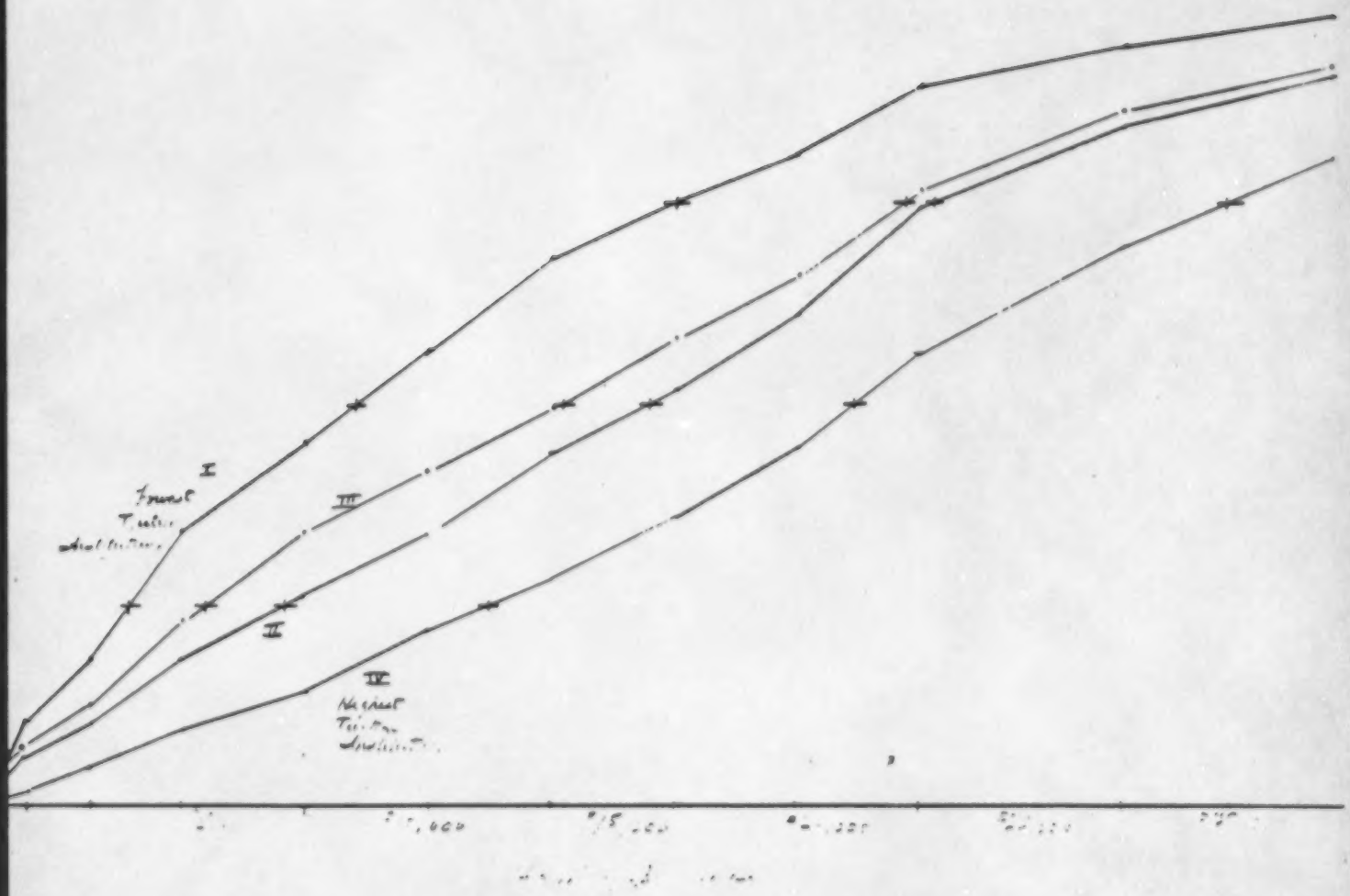

I
III
II
IV

Table 22

Comparison of Family Income Distributions for Students by Level of College Tuition Paid

Full-time Students

1979-79

Percent Distribution

Income level			Tuition Quartile I $450 or less		II $451-1,056		III $1,057-2,499		IV $2,500 or more		All
			Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Per
$ 0		$ 750	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	4.1%	4.1%	0.7%	0.7%	2.4%
1	- 1,499	2,200	7.8	10.7	3.5	6.1	3.2	7.3	1.6	2.3	4.0
1,500	- 2,999	4,500	8.1	18.8	4.8	10.9	5.2	12.5	2.7	5.0	5.1
3,000	- 5,999	7,500	15.5	34.3	7.2	18.1	10.9	23.4	4.5	9.5	9.0
6,000	- 8,999	10,500	10.9	45.1	8.0	26.1	10.9	34.3	4.6	14.1	9.2
9,000	- 11,999	13,500	11.9	57.0	7.9	33.9	7.5	41.8	7.9	21.9	8.7
12,000	- 14,999	16,500	11.0	68.0	9.6	43.5	7.9	49.7	6.4	28.4	9.0
15,000	- 17,999	19,500	7.1	75.1	8.5	52.0	8.3	58.0	7.7	36.1	7.9
18,000	- 20,999	22,500	5.9	81.0	9.1	61.1	8.3	66.0	8.7	44.9	8.2
21,000	- 24,999	27,500	9.6	90.6	13.2	74.3	11.0	77.0	11.6	56.4	11.5
25,000	- 29,999	32,500	5.0	94.6	9.7	84.0	9.4	86.4	12.9	69.3	9.3
30,000	- 34,999	37,500	3.1	97.7	6.4	90.4	5.0	91.4	10.9	80.2	6.4
35,000 and over		$50,000	2.4	100.0	9.5	100.0	8.6	100.0	20.0	100.0	10.2
Total			100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0
Quartiles											
I	25%		$3,300		$7,000		$5,100		$12,000		
II	50%		9,750		15,900		13,750		20,900		
III	75%		16,500		22,300		22,200		30,000		

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Program Planning and Budget Evaluation. Student-reported data resulting from a study conducted by Applied Management Sciences for Academic Year 1978-79.

Table 23

Patterns of College Enrollment by Tuition Level

by

Family Income Level

Family Income	College Tuition Quartiles I	II	III	IV
$ - 0	27.9	43.9	21.7	6.5
1,000 - 1,499	44.9	35.3	10.4	9.4
1,500 - 2,999	36.3	38.1	13.0	12.5
3,000 - 5,999	39.9	32.7	15.7	11.8
6,000 - 8,999	30.2	39.6	17.0	13.2
9,000 - 11,999	31.4	36.5	11.0	21.1
12,000 - 14,999	28.2	43.5	11.4	17.0
15,000 - 17,999	20.5	43.3	13.4	22.7
18,000 - 20,999	16.8	45.5	12.6	25.1
21,000 - 24,999	17.2	46.8	12.3	23.7
25,000 - 29,999	12.3	42.3	12.9	32.5
30,000 - 34,999	11.0	40.3	10.0	38.7
35,000 and over	5.3	37.8	10.9	46.0
All students	23.0	40.6	12.9	23.5

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Program Planning and Budget Evaluation. Student-reported data resulting from a study conducted by Applied Management Sciences for Academic Year 1978-79.

The basic data for this report are from the following sources:

1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-20.

2. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education; The Condition of Education; and the National Longitudinal Study of High School Students.

3. U.S. Department of Education, Office of Program Planning and Budget Evaluation. Student-reported data resulting from a study conducted by Applied Management Sciences for Academic Year 1978-79.

4. Cooperative Institutional Research Program, University of California at Los Angeles. The American Freshman: National Norms.

Related Reports

Carol Frances. College Enrollment Trends: Testing the Conventional Wisdom Against the Facts. Prepared for the Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research, 1980, 72 pp.

Carol Frances. College-Going Rates by Income Level. Special analysis prepared for the Office of Planning and Budget Evaluation Service, U.S. Department of Education, under Contract Number 300-79-0776, December 1981, 20 pp.

Carol Frances. Is There or Isn't There a Middle-Income Crunch? September 1978.

Appendix

Table A-1

Tab: 4-1

Table ~~1B~~

College-Age Population Trends

1950–2000

Year	18 Year Olds	18–21 Year Olds	18–24 Year Olds
1950	2,164	8,946	16,075
1951	2,085	8,741	15,781
1952	2,058	8,514	15,472
1953	2,160	8,416	15,257
1954	2,135	8,384	15,103
1955	2,142	8,443	14,968
1956	2,244	8,636	14,980
1957	2,274	8,746	15,094
1958	2,307	8,909	15,308
1959	2,431	9,190	15,404
1960	2,613	9,556	16,128
1961	2,976	10,290	17,004
1962	2,816	10,813	17,688
1963	2,786	11,171	18,268
1964	2,763	11,230	18,783
1965	3,804	12,203	20,293
1966	3,536	12,944	21,376
1967	3,545	13,738	22,327
1968	3,539	14,528	22,883
1969	3,676	14,425	23,723
1970	3,780	14,707	24,687
1971	3,875	15,019	25,779
1972	3,970	15,438	25,913
1973	4,045	15,795	26,397
1974	4,093	16,109	26,916
1975	4,243	16,483	27,605
1976	4,251	16,767	28,163
1977	4,244	16,970	28,624
1978	4,229	17,106	28,980
1979	4,292 ← Peak	17,156 ← Peak	29,299
1980	4,211	17,117	29,462
1981	4,145	17,018	29,512 ← Peak
1982	4,087	16,874	29,357
1983	3,917	16,499	29,022
1984	3,703	15,988	28,480
1985	3,604	15,442	27,853
1986	3,521	14,873	27,084
1987	3,567	14,520	26,446
1988	3,653	14,470	25,967
1989	3,733	14,600	25,629
1990	3,426	14,506	25,148
1991	3,240	14,179	24,687
1992	3,168 ← Trough	13,685	24,240
1993	3,247	13,198	23,957
1994	3,199	12,971 ← Trough	23,594
Series I			
1995	3,515	13,248	23,475 ← Trough
1996	3,806	13,886	23,565
1997	4,071	14,719	24,224
1998	4,302	15,825	25,288
1999	4,506	16,821	26,620
2000	4,672	17,692	28,029
Series II			
1995	3,262	12,995	23,222
1996	3,359	13,184	22,864
1997	3,491	13,432	22,937
1998	3,652	13,888	23,350
1999	3,806	14,434	23,990
2000	3,911	14,990	24,653
Series III			
1995	3,115	12,848	23,075
1996	3,043	12,721	22,401
1997	3,027	12,500	22,006
1998	3,133	12,435	21,898
1999	3,301	12,621	22,035
2000	3,426	13,006	22,225

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Number 311, pp. 4–23; No. 519, pp. 12–25; No. 704, pp. 33–68; No. 721, pp. 10–16; No. 800, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., pp. 5–9